

1963

me and commend it to the attention of the House:

JACKSON, Miss., January 17, 1963.

Congressman JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS: Now that the 88th Congress is underway, the administration and its New Frontier spenders will be manipulating every conceivable device to wrangle the approval of an exorbitant budget for more spending toward the destruction of our State and National sovereignty. But before Congress gives them the green light, as it has done in the past, it would be well for them to invite their constituents, the taxpayers, to inspect some of the worthy (?) Federal projects their hard-earned money is financing.

It would not be necessary for the State Department to cable foreign countries for reservations and entertainment in luxurious resorts, nor to supply funds, Government planes, and expensive side trips to Switzerland for this inspection.

The most unique Federal project in all the annals of history can be seen right here in "occupied Mississippi," conducted under the direct orders of John Kennedy, President of the United States, and his brother, Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General. An average of more than \$1 million per month has been spent on this project for 4 consecutive months.

The supposed purpose of this fantastic Government-financed deal—which has practically wrecked the University of Mississippi and embittered and destroyed the morale of 5,000 white students—was to force the undesired person of an unqualified Negro male, who was selected in New York City by the NAACP, into this all-white university.

Air Force psychiatrists who examined this Negro, James Meredith, stated that he had "a condition described as compulsive obsessive neurosis," and that "at times, he starts a crusade to get existing rules and regulations changed." The accuracy of this diagnosis has twice been proven. Once when he demanded that the Army change their guards, and again a few days ago when he called a press conference and announced that unless the policy of the university was changed he would leave.

Immediately following this statement, Robert Kennedy requested that the 5,000 "Ole Miss" students and faculty adjust to this Negro's demands.

While posing as a student, Meredith attends NAACP meetings in Memphis, Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, and may be seen driving along the highways in his big black Cadillac (one of two cars he owns), preceded and followed by a caravan of U.S. marshals. These marshals act as companions and serve him in his domicile and on campus. Even though he owns two cars, Government planes and cars have been furnished for his transportation.

When the Government spends more than \$4 million on 1 Negro student without spending a like amount on each of the 5,000 white students, it is guilty of practicing racial discrimination in the rankest form.

Bloodshed, death, and destruction reigned on the "Ole Miss" campus for 18 terrible hours in the wake of the Kennedy invasion and occupation by more than 30,000 U.S. marshals, Federal prison guards, members of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps. (Enough force to have wiped Communist Cuba off the map.) But, this action was not against communism. It was against Mississippi in fulfillment of Communists and Communist-front demands wired to the President.

"Oh, no," you say, "this couldn't happen here. This is America. You have had a nightmare. You are not in Russia. Wake up."

No, I'm not asleep, although it is a nightmare. A horrible one. But, I'm wide awake,

and I know I'm not in Russia. I saw it happen here. Just as it did in Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Hungary. I saw caissons rolling in, miles of them, and multiplied thousands of soldiers, bayonets, guns, tanks, gas, and ammunition. Mississippi citizens were shot in the back. Students who loved their university and their freedom were shot, beaten with rifle butts, cursed, and abused on their own erstwhile peaceful campus by brutal Federal forces. Why? Because Communists and Communist-front groups demanded it and the Kennedy administration produced it.

The conscienceless atrocities the Kennedys have inflicted upon the bodies, minds, hearts, and souls of Mississippians will never be healed, nor can they ever be erased by the steady grind of the sands of time. They are too deep, too bitter, and too damnable to forget.

However, I believe the tragedy we have suffered, gory as it has been, will in the end prove a blessing in disguise since it is serving to awaken the Nation to the fact that our Government is in the hands of tyrants and must be wrested from their despotic grasp.

It is my firm belief that this occupation of Mississippi was planned as the first step toward the armed takeover of the South for a Communist Soviet as outlined in Stalin's plan to use the Negro to incite revolution and bring about the Communist enslavement of this Nation. The presence of hundreds of troops unlawfully stationed on Mississippi soil and the building of barracks adds strength to this belief which is shared by hundreds of our citizens.

We urge you and our Congress to initiate legislation to protect U.S. citizens from Federal Government atrocities.

Sincerely,

N. S. BROWN.

## The Challenge We Face

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 24, 1963

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Sun-Times recently carried an excellent editorial on the tremendous problem confronting our Nation with the steadily increasing rate of American children who fail to complete at least a high school education.

It is my earnest hope that my colleagues will ponder the wisdom of this editorial which, while it deals with the problem in Chicago, enunciates principles which can be applied to any community throughout the United States.

The editorial follows:

#### THE CHALLENGE WE FACE

This past September 26,024 students entered high school in Chicago. Of this number fully 35 percent will have left school before their classmates graduate.

These are the dropouts. They total 1,000 every month of the school year in Chicago. They pose a serious problem to the Nation as well as Chicago; in this country 1 million students drop out of school each year.

Why do they drop out?

It is a difficult problem for the educator and the sociologist to determine, but this much is known: the climate for the dropout is established in the home before and during the early school years. Too many families fail to appreciate the technical age we live

in. Too many fathers who went to work at an early age and managed to survive economically because of the war years, seniority, strong unions, or whatever, take the attitude toward a son who is experiencing difficulty in school—"I had to work and it did not hurt me. I get by. What is wrong with my kid quitting school and getting a job?"

Educators who study this problem know that the seed of disassociation with school is planted early in life. Herbert Lehmann, director of the cooperative work study program of the Chicago public schools, says that a dropout is conditioned to leave school before he reaches the sixth or seventh grade. If the student has any trouble in learning in the very early grades he encounters real difficulty in the middle grades where comprehension is required and the decision to drop out of school begins to form. By the time the student reaches high school, sometimes before, he drops out.

The employment prospects facing the dropout are not pleasant nor are they rewarding. More and more business concerns are demanding a high school diploma as a requisite for employment. As a general rule management simply does not want a dropout. Most craft unions require a high school diploma before they will accept a candidate for their apprentice programs.

The job market for the unskilled worker is poor. In 1950, 5.6 percent of the employed people in Illinois were classified as unskilled. Ten years later, in 1960, with far more jobs available and filled, the percentage of unskilled workers who were employed had shrunk by almost one-fourth—to 4.3 percent.

In April of 1960, 12.2 percent of the unemployed in Illinois were classified as unskilled, and this percentage shows every sign of increasing as time goes on.

When the industrial revolution mechanized the farms, the great pool of farm labor, relatively unskilled, disappeared. Today the Nation has no measurable unskilled farm labor force.

As the electronic age progresses it is very likely that within a decade the demand for any laborer without technical skills will disappear. Even now most employers demand at least the basic skills of comprehensive reading and demonstrated ability to be trained. The dropout too often quits school because he has trouble reading, and his reading troubles gravely affect his ability to comprehend and be trained.

Walter E. Parker, superintendent of the Illinois State Employment Service, says:

"From my experience of 30 years in this field I will say that the high school dropout is going to be much worse off than his father was in the unskilled groups. The market for the unskilled shrinks daily. Our hard-core unemployment problem is the uneducated. It is really difficult to get jobs for these people."

Herbert Lehmann underlines this by saying: "Once you could put a dropout kid to work in a laundry. Now the laundries are automated and they want someone with some demonstrated intelligence to work in them."

Chicago has started a new program for seventh and eighth grade students called upper grade centers. These are, in effect, junior high schools where the elementary student is given a running start toward high school by being introduced to laboratory classes, shop courses, and increased group activity. These new centers attempt to lessen the sharp cleavage between the elementary and the high school.

The real and necessary area for work toward the elimination or lessening of the dropout is in the first four grades of elementary schooling. Here is the proving ground of education. Prof. Benjamin S. Bloom, professor of education at the University of Chicago says, commenting on the efforts made to save the dropout while he is still in high school or after he is out of school:

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"It is apparent to us that these programs begin too late. The help given a youngster comes at a time when his capacity to learn has stabilized. How much more effective an effort it would be if put into the first three grades rather than at the end of his public schooling."

The very fact that 1,000 youngsters drop out of Chicago schools every month is a sobering and shocking statistic. In an age where even a basic high school education is going to be a minimum requirement for a productive earning capacity the Nation is losing 1 million youngsters a year from its schools.

Some of these will find employment. Some will be fortunate enough to be fairly steadily employed during their working lives.

Some—too many—will become welfare recipients.

The evidence is clear. The demand for college graduates for 1963 employment is greater than it was in 1962. Coincident with the demand for college graduates is a demand for people who can be trained as technicians. Soon there will be no place in our society for the uneducated, no place for those who cannot intelligently read, comprehend, and be trained.

The place to begin corrections is in the lower grades. Perhaps it is time to recognize that the teacher who assumes the awesome responsibility of first opening the minds of little children to the wonders of education—and its necessity—should be most carefully chosen and amply rewarded.

If parents would realize that the future of their children truly begins in the home and educators would realize that the child's course is set in the first four grades of elementary schooling a great step forward will have been taken.

## Military Threat From Cuba Undiminished

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 17, 1963

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, events in Cuba continue to threaten the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere. From almost every source we hear of continuing Russian support to the Castro government, resulting in an ever-increasing arms buildup. While events of this past fall certainly strengthened the U.S. position in all of Latin America, we still have not secured onsite inspections in Cuba.

Mrs. Jeanne S. Perry, writing in the Palm Beach Post-Times, clearly outlines the continuing threat facing this Nation. Since last summer she has traveled extensively in Latin America, and from her contacts there and with Cuban exile sources she is able to report documented facts clearly and concisely. I include Mrs. Perry's article of January 6, 1962, in the RECORD, as follows:

#### MILITARY THREAT FROM CUBA UNDIMINISHED

(By Jeanne S. Perry)

Cuban Minister of Industries, Che Guevara, clearly outlined future Communist plans in a recent interview with the Daily Worker.

Said Guevara, "Armed struggle against American imperialism is the only way to solve the problems confronting Latin America. To this end, the Communist regime in Cuba would continue to foster communism and support armed intervention in all of Latin America."

Guevara is a man well known to do exactly

what he says he will do. His past statements, followed by his subsequent actions bear this out. The Soviets are giving impetus to Che's plans for Latin America by continuing to bring arms into Cuba for the purpose of equipping guerrilla movements. Since the naval blockade was lifted on November 20, more than 80 Communist bloc ships have arrived in Cuba and disgorged their cargoes of arms. Twenty ships from countries outside the Soviet bloc have also contributed their share of weapons during the same period.

Four crack battalions of armored shock troops are still on the island. They are supported by more than 12,000 troops in charge of radar, the air force, heavy artillery, and missiles.

Four Sundays ago, we said we would rather believe Cuban underground information when released than all the administration's denials of this information. Now, we have one more example that shows our faith has not been misplaced. Reports from Washington now confirm underground declarations that 20,000 Russian troops are in Cuba. This information was reported by the underground and published here last September.

In spite of all this, Secretary of State Dean Rusk saw fit to dismiss Guevara's statement as "just talk." One has only to review events just prior to Rusk's comment to conclude that Guevara cannot be dismissed as "just talking." Cuban Communists actively aided and abetted—

1. A determined effort to overthrow the legally constituted government of President Ydigoras Fuentes in Guatemala.

2. Five Cuban Reds were picked up in New York City before they were able to carry out their plans to sabotage department stores there and oil refineries in New Jersey.

3. Communists in Venezuela paralyzed one-sixth of that country's oil production. Was this "just talk," Mr. Secretary?

On December 10 Dean Rusk told the Washington press that the United States could not accept the continued presence of Soviet troops in Cuba as a "normal condition." This is all very well and good. But, are we then to accept communism in Cuba "as a normal condition"?

We might also add that everyone of our varied underground sources continues to report the presence of missiles and troops in Cuba. Furthermore, this information is also confirmed in letters written to Cuban friends in Florida by relatives still remaining on the island.

We have just learned that the Soviets don't plan to get caught out on a limb with any shortage of fuel for their hidden missiles. The U.S.S.R. is sending special equipment to Cuba so that they can produce their own liquid oxygen. The first shipment is expected shortly at the Cuban port of Matanzas.

Anyone reading Premier Khrushchev's New Year's message knows that Russia fully intends to continue their military buildup in Cuba. Khrushchev stressed "unbreakable, brotherly Soviet-Cuban friendship" and said the U.S.S.R. "will never leave Cuba in the lurch, that revolutionary Cuba will not remain defenseless."

We quote from our column of May 14, 1962: "There are many ways in which the United States is helping Castro financially. Paul G. Hoffman, as head of the United Nations Special Fund, has signed an agreement whereby the special fund is to help Cuba get away from heavy dependence on sugar by diversifying its farm production. The United States pays about 40 percent of the Special Fund's annual budget, which stands this year at about \$47 million."

On May 28, we published part of a letter from Brooks Hays, then Assistant Secretary of State. He was replying to inquiries made to the Department of State regarding disbursement to Castro of Special Fund dollars.

Mr. Hays stated that Cuba would receive assistance in agricultural research and re-

search training in such areas as plant diseases, soil conservation, and food technology. The total amount requested from the Special Fund is \$1,157,000, of which \$763,500 would be for experts and consultants, \$200,000 for equipment, \$50,000 for fellowships, and the balance for miscellaneous and overhead costs. The Government of Cuba would provide at least \$1,878,000 of its own funds to cover additional costs of the project for local experts and technicians, labor, land, and buildings.

"The statute of the Special Fund forbids the Fund from intervening in the internal affairs of any country or from placing any political conditions upon its assistance. On the other hand, projects undertaken by the special fund are supposed to bring early results and have the greatest possible impact in advancing the economic, social, or technical development of the country concerned."

Due to publication of the United Nations offer of financial and technical assistance to Castro (plus the many objections voiced by irate citizens) the project was dropped. This was not the end of the matter, however. Now, it looks like Mr. Hoffman has gotten the ball rolling once more. Castro has again been offered this same bonanza by Paul Hoffman. The total amount of dollars to be given Castro by the Special Fund remains the same. So does the nonpolitical attitude of U.S. officials involved in giving Castro this helping hand. The only difference is that this time the Food and Agriculture Organization is acting as agent for the Special Fund. The FAO and the Cuban Ambassador have recently been winding up negotiations in Rome.

## Ukrainian Independence Day

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1963

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day is a tribute not only to that occasion in history which marked a triumph of the centuries for the Ukrainian people, great as that occasion was. It is also a tribute to the force and steadfastness of ideas that persist despite all the adversities of the flesh that have beset mankind. For the Ukrainian people have, in the course of their long history, known more suffering, more physical violence, more of the tribulations attendant upon wars and invasion than most of the people on earth. Yet they have, throughout centuries of ills inflicted by those who sought to conquer them, maintained their identity, their independence of spirit, and the pride and determination necessary to preserve the dream of an independent Ukraine.

This dream which became a reality on January 22, 1918, was age-old. Despite the long history of subjection the Ukrainian people had never willingly submitted to the indignities of political domination. Superior in their heritage, their civilization, their resources, to the Russians whose force had overcome them, they retained their separate culture and that spirit of independence which has marked them wherever they are. The celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day is a reminder that the freedom of the mind cannot be conquered.

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disrespect of the people we represent. As essential as it is to legislate on an informed basis, it is even more important to retain the respect of the people. So I suggest that the Daily Journal's concluding thought, that "freeloading can be eliminated without harming legitimate missions," should lead us to take corrective action.

The editorial follows:

#### TIME TO MAKE JUNKETING RULES

Business resumed barely hours ago on Capitol Hill and hence every Senator and every Representative is anxious to be on the floor, in committee, or available at the office. This then is an especially good time for talk of a manner and means of supervising, if not curtailing, the expenditures of taxpayers' dollars on overseas junkets. Nobody will be going abroad right now, unless it is important and an excuse has been issued.

Junkets are presumed to be the special gravyboat of Members of the Congress. They go overseas on committee assignments, they go on counterpart funds, they go as observers. Critical taxpayers also suspect a few go on a vacation ingeniously devised, for expense account purposes, as national business.

All the rumors, insinuations, and timid charges about this type of conduct make expedient a better accounting system on Capitol Hill. Certainly a Senator or a Representative, a member of a committee dealing with matters which have an international aspect or defense or foreign aid, can have abundant legitimate reason for onsite examination of an installation or aid project.

Also, those who have that legitimacy of purpose should not be bashful about disclosing it and revealing the cost, even for wives and staff members. A reticence among those who have no genuine excuse is understandable, but an accounting still is in order.

Unless the Congress drafts a few reasonable rules and votes them into effect in these days when nobody has the urge to travel, nothing will be done, until the next long recess. Then stories about American Congressmen bobbing up here and there will be back in the dispatches.

The Congress need not be niggardly in the rules, and travel that will improve legislation or make foreign aid more effective should be encouraged. Freeloading can be eliminated without harming legitimate missions.

(Mr. COLLIER (at the request of Mr. ASHBROOK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. COLLIER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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#### "I AM PROUD OF THIS HOUSE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GONZALEZ). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, one of my close and most cherished friends, Mr. John I. Burton, attended the opening session of the 88th Congress in the House of Representatives on January 9. After this historical occasion, he set forth his impressions on that day and I am very happy to bring them to your attention.

I believe Mr. Burton's comments are indeed timely and feel you—and each and every Member of the House—will be interested in reading them. May we forever be "proud of this House":

"I AM PROUD OF THIS HOUSE"—SPEAKER McCORMACK

The star-dials hint of the noon. People, preponderantly men, mill around in the corridors outside the high doors leading to the House Chamber. There is an obvious gaiety abroad. Hands are clasped in no simulated friendship, and the greeting, "Happy New Year," is the universal password. Several young men—boys—stand around and offer a polite "Can I help you?" to anyone who seems uncertain about what to do. A solitary police officer strolls amiably about, and points out stairs and elevators to those who ask. The assembling men greet the doorkeepers and the officers as warmly as they do their colleagues. A few news photographers stand around, and occasionally a light bulb flashes. Surely one must have stumbled into the wrong place. This looks like a bunch of slightly overgrown college students coming back after the holidays, or perhaps it is the annual Elks convention.

No, it is really and truly the Members of the House of Representatives of the 88th Congress of the United States entering upon the legislative tasks which await them in this year of our Lord, 1963. But no fanfare, no formal attire, no dignified strut, no retinue of sycophantic attendants. These men look like any business, professional, or social group. As, indeed, they are. In them reposes power personified. But that fact is not revealed by their appearance or their behavior. This is a veritable and practicing democracy, let me remind you. It is also a successful one, and there is no need for pomp or circumstance to cover up an all-too-evident impotence.

So we move one floor above to the galleries. These are packed with humanity. The doormen strive vainly to squeeze in one more individual on the last square inch of space. Here women are in the majority; largely, perhaps, the mothers, wives and daughters of the men sitting in the curved tiers of seats below. They are experiencing the thrill of watching their menfolk assume the duties of high office. All gaze intently downward.

A few lazy raps of the gavel bring a reluctant pause to the chatter on the floor. The Clerk calls a certified roll to ascertain how many legally chosen Members are present. Four hundred and thirty-three answer their names; a quorum is present, and the first order of business is the election of a Presiding Officer. Again the long list of names is called. In answer, the Members call out "McCORMACK" or "HALLECK," depending on political affiliation. Then both the candidates are conducted to the Speaker's desk. "I am not surprised by the result of this election," says Mr. HALLECK. Then he

goes on to speak of his opponent as a warm personal friend, and praises his conduct of the office of Speaker in the preceding Congress. Mr. McCORMACK is equally generous in response.

The Members rise to take the oath of office: "I do solemnly swear \* \* \*." Several small children cling to the hands of their parents on the floor, and some of them apparently take the oath also. The presence of children on the floor while Congress is in session is nowhere authorized in the ritual. But somehow it is more symbolic of the stability of government than any other procedure either authorized or unauthorized. Some of these children may in their turn be elevated by their contemporaries to the office of Members. Until that day comes, they will be unlikely to appear on the floor again while the House meets. Nevertheless they will carry to their graves the proud memory of the fact that "I sat with my daddy as he was sworn into the 88th Congress."

This is the long and somewhat boring ceremony by which the 88th Congress was initiated. Immediately a flood of resolutions and bills was turned loose. No less than 582 numbered bills fell into the hopper before twilight fell. Only a few of these will ever emerge from the committees to which they were referred and appear again on the floor of the House for action. But each will be given consideration by somebody, as will the 20,000 to 30,000 others that will follow them during the life of this Congress. The opening of Congress is an inspiring event. But the task to which the Members commit themselves is laborious, long, and tiresome as the opening rollcalls. They will, in a sense, be on duty every hour of every day during the coming 2 years, barring the intervention of the "old man with the scythe" in particular cases.

Each Member of the House speaks for some 300,000 or more free and independent American citizens who are well aware of his responsibility to them. A few weeks ago he submitted himself and his qualifications to their judgments. That is the only road by which a man may enter the House of Representatives; there is no back door of appointment. The electorate had no inhibitions in examining every detail of his public and private life, his character, his principles of action, his plans for his country and his district. Probably he had an opponent vigorously condemning everything he stood for. A majority of those qualified to vote expressed their approval, and he has appeared for induction into office. Now he speaks for all of them, for those who approved him and equally for those who did not approve. It is his duty to interpret and promote their peculiar interests, as well as the interests of the whole Nation. Those interests involve matters of Government policy, of economic well-being, of social progress, perhaps of individual aspirations. He must weigh carefully every scrap of evidence he can find, reconcile conflicting desires and opinions, and make a decision. From his decision there is no appeal during the life of this Congress. Therein lies power.

That power extends beyond the borders of this farflung Nation to some 2 billion people inhabiting the whole world. What he does may affect the destinies of all of them. His vote may give rein to the four horsemen of the Apocalypse and spread ruin, desolation, and death over vast territories. Contrariwise, that vote may promote industry and science and enlightenment and justice and health among millions who have never enjoyed these benefits of human accomplishment.

Somebody has thought it important to check the religious affiliations of the Members of the House. A great variety of faiths is found to be represented, all in the Judeo-Christian tradition. No atheists are listed. Evidently the consciences of these indivi-



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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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The Kennedy administration has no plans to drive Castro and his Soviet-supported Communist regime from Cuba, and is doing little if anything to help others develop effective resistance against them.

The President himself revealed this profoundly significant backstage policy in his widely discussed for-background-only press conference in Palm Beach, December 31. It was this lengthy question-and-answer discussion that precipitated an international flap when a London correspondent, a close friend of the President, was permitted to quote some of his remarks.

The full transcript of this press conference is still officially banned to U.S. newsmen.

But it can now be disclosed that the President repeatedly threw cold water on the use of force to eliminate Castro and his Communist rule. The overall impression rising from the President's comments is that he has no policy or consequential plans to rid Cuba of its Red masters.

"It is not our intention under present conditions to invade Cuba," the President said in response to an early question, "or to begin a war against Cuba, providing Cuba lives in peace with its neighbors, or providing that Cuba does not engage in aggressive acts."

This pronouncement by the President is directly counter to what Secretary Dean Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a closed-door meeting last week. In response to questions, the State Department head informed the Senators that the United States has not ruled out the possibility of invading Cuba.

In the President's 2-hour-long background talk with the newsmen, he amplified his no invasion views with the following:

"So I think that all we can set down now is a general attitude of the United States toward Castro, which I think we have indicated, our opposition to Castro and also an indication of our willingness to support any free choice that the Cuban people may make following Castro, to hold out a hope to the people of Cuba, in and out of the Government, that the United States would be sympathetic to a change within Cuba. We cannot, it seems to me, under present conditions, go further than that."

"Are we ready to provide any more help to those inside Cuba who may be anti-Castro?"

"As I say, the United States is not planning to support an invasion of Cuba," replied the President. "We have made that clear. There may be other things."

"Is this what you are trying to do," asked a reporter, "to let the Cuban people know that if they get something on their own, we are all for it?"

"I don't think," said the President, "that we want to be in the position of looking as if we are encouraging a—I think I would have to limit myself to saying that the United States is opposed to the regime, that it is not planning to invade Cuba, providing Cuba, itself, conducts its policy within the limitations which we have given."

"But we are also anxious that the Cuban people and those within and without the armed forces of Cuba and the government, who desire a Cuba which is not closely tied to the bloc, who may desire a Cuba which is different from the pre-Castro Cuba, that the United States is sympathetic to that."

"I can't tell what is going to happen in Cuba or in the Caribbean. This is all we can do, it seems to me, at the end of this year. Nobody can predict."

About half of the President's lengthy background talk with the 80-odd newsmen was devoted to Cuba. This subject dominated the discussion.

The President did not claim a U.S. victory. He admitted Castro is still in full

control, that the island is a Communist ideological and military stronghold, that thousands of Russian combat troops are still there, and that powerful Soviet rockets abound there.

"The situation in Cuba is not satisfactory," the President conceded.

At the same time, he contended an important psychological victory was scored when Khrushchey agreed to withdraw his ballistic missiles and nuclear-armed IL-28 bombers.

Following is the way the President expressed this theory in the still-secret transcript of the press conference:

"As it was moving, it could have been perhaps not decisive, but a very, very great Communist victory if it had turned out the way they had hoped. Having missiles in Cuba, as I say, would have appeared to have been—well, I think it would have been comparable to the breakthroughs, like Sputnik, which I think was a great Communist victory, with very great implications for the 1950's, and I think this would have been even more substantial in its psychological impact all over the world. I think it would have given the impression that the balance of power was really moving with the Communists."

"I am not sure that the Chinese might have held back as much as they did. I think a great many other things would have happened other places if they had been successful in Cuba. So I think it was a major strategic effort and could have had the most far-reaching strategic implications."

Other significant remarks made by the President in response to questions were:

"No force can carry out a successful invasion of Cuba if the United States is not involved in it. No other countries can engage in an invasion of Cuba because it would be a major military effort."

"I don't know whether the Russians were sent there as a support for the missile effort. These military units have not been withdrawn. Whether they are there to support the Communists as an internal police force or as support for any action we might take, I don't think anyone can say, and probably their purpose may be changing."

"We had that plane (U-2) lost on Saturday, and I think we were moving into a higher degree of escalation. If that had happened again on Sunday, then I—I don't know what the reason was for that, whether that was deliberate. But in any case, if there had been a further firing on our planes Sunday, I think we would have had a much more dangerous situation by Monday or Tuesday."

"No one can sit here today and say what is going to happen in Cuba. No one could say 6 months ago that what has happened in the last 6 months was going to happen. So I don't think we are able to lift the curtain on Cuba and say that this is going to happen month by month."

"I would say that I believe Cuba is going to be non-Communist sometime."

President Kennedy has been quite concerned about our relations with France; he should be more concerned about the big mouth of his Under Secretary of State.

Mr. Speaker, this is the same George Ball who kept from the Congress and the public secret recommendations he had made to the President for unlimited trade with Soviet Russia and the Communist bloc, giving them the same kind of consideration we would give friendly countries in our trade. This is the man who wanted our high-priced labor to compete with slave labor throughout the world.

I, too, am disturbed by the high tariff Common Market Community of which France is a moving factor, but my displeasure at these economic tactics of the President of France does not justify an affront to him by a State Department subordinate who always speaks so courteously when referring to Khrushchey.

Mr. Ball should be immediately censured by the President for his lack of manners.

## CONGRESSIONAL TRAVEL

(Mrs. DWYER (at the request of Mr. ASHBROOK) was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues appreciate, it is all too rare to find a balanced view being expressed on the subject of congressional travel, or—as some prefer to call it—"junkets" overseas.

The elements of such a balanced view include, in my judgment, a recognition of the need for travel and personal contact by Members of Congress having special responsibilities for legislation in connection with which the travel is authorized.

It is equally important, however, to recognize the right of the public to specific information about the legislative purpose of such travel and about the expenditure of public funds, including counterpart funds, by those engaged in the travel.

In an editorial on January 16, the Daily Journal of Elizabeth, N.J., commented on the subject of congressional travel abroad and did so in a particularly evenhanded and constructive way. I am sure our colleagues will find it interesting and I ask that it be included, following my remarks, at this point in the RECORD.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to require more detailed reporting of expenditures made by congressional committees, subcommittees, Members, and employees in the course of official travel outside the United States. The bill would make it necessary to identify individual expenditures of public funds rather than group such expenditures together under oftentimes misleading or unrevealing headings.

Unless Congress regulates itself more effectively, Mr. Speaker, we shall only invite the suspicion, cynicism, even the

## UNDER SECRETARY BALL SHOULD BE CENSURED

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, last night at a dinner in New York, in honor of Mr. Jean Monnet, Under Secretary of State George Ball indirectly but intentionally insulted President de Gaulle by saying of the honoree:

He has . . . never been tempted into the unhappy error—induced by a nostalgic longing for a world that never was—of seeking to recapture the past. He has not sought to unfurl ancient banners, reinstate old forms, revive the vanished symbols that beglamed the centuries gone by.

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condition of the property be maintained; and second, an option to purchase such property if and when the owner, or his heirs, should ever desire to sell it.

Fifth. Protection for owners of undeveloped property. Unimproved or undeveloped property within the park area would be subject to condemnation, requiring payment of fair market value. The Secretary of the Interior would be required, as soon as funds are available, to proceed expeditiously to acquire such property.

If the owner and the Park Service are unable to agree as to fair market value, then the owner would be able to request the Federal district court to appoint three qualified, independent appraisers. All costs of such appraisal would be borne by the Government.

Sixth. Payments in lieu of taxes. After acquiring title to any real estate within the park area, the Federal Government would be required to make payments in lieu of taxes to an affected school district or other local taxing authority so long as any prior bonded indebtedness remained outstanding.

When a school district floats a bond issue, and investors purchase the bonds, they do so relying upon the taxability of the real estate situated within the school district. When the Federal Government thereafter takes title to a portion of that real estate, and removes it from the tax rolls, I believe it is only fair and reasonable that the Government be required to make payments in lieu of the taxes which otherwise would be assessed until such time as the bonded indebtedness is paid.

Seventh. Hunting and fishing within the park area would be permitted under my bill in accordance with the laws of Michigan. Under H.R. 2400, any exceptions therefrom would require approval by the Michigan Department of Conservation. The earlier legislation required only that the Secretary consult with the Department before making exceptions.

Eighth. Advisory Commission. The earlier legislation would have provided for an Advisory Commission of 10 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. H.R. 2400 provides that the 10 members would be named as follows: Two by the Benzie County Board of Supervisors; two by the Leelanau County Board of Supervisors; and four by the Governor of Michigan, two of which would be members of the Michigan State Conservation Commission. The two remaining members would be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Instead of allowing the Secretary to designate a chairman, my bill would empower the commission to name its own chairman by majority vote.

Mr. Speaker, it is my fervent hope that the sponsors of the earlier legislation, as well as the Department of the Interior, will see fit to adopt the concepts and guidelines of my bill.

If they will do so, I pledge my wholehearted support and cooperation in an effort to establish as quickly as possible a beautiful Sleeping Bear National Park which can be an important new asset for the region as well as the whole State.

While I would not claim perfection for the legislation, on the other hand, I wish to serve a clear and emphatic notice that the fundamental principles underlying my bill cannot be compromised.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of H.R. 2400 follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve for the benefit, inspiration, and recreational use of the public a significant portion of the shoreline of Lake Michigan that remains undeveloped, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to take appropriate action, as herein provided, to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park (hereinafter referred to as "the park").

SEC. 2. The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park area shall include the Sleeping Bear Dunes, the D. H. Day State Park, the Benzie State Park, North Manitou Island, South Manitou Island, together with certain land and water lying between Lake Michigan and State Highways M-109 and M-22, which park area is more particularly described hereafter in section 11.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary shall not be authorized to acquire by condemnation any improved property (as hereinafter defined in section 4) except that the Secretary shall be authorized to acquire by condemnation, if necessary, with payment of just compensation, the following limited interests in improved property: (1) a scenic easement (in the nature of a covenant running with the land) which requires the owner thereof to maintain the character and condition of such property and to use such property only for the purposes for which it was being used on December 31, 1962; and (2) an option (in the nature of a covenant running with the land) providing that before the owner sells any right, title, or interest in or to any of such property to another purchaser, the United States shall have a prior right to purchase such right, title, or interest at a price equal to that offered in good faith by any other prospective purchaser.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation, transfer from another Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, any real property or interest therein within the boundaries of the park area as described in section 11 of this Act.

(c) Any real property or interest therein owned by the State of Michigan or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired under this Act only with the concurrence of such owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within such area may, with the concurrence of the Federal agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) As used in this Act, the term "improved property" means a detached building which is used as a dwelling, or is used for a commercial purpose that is compatible with, and does not impair the usefulness or attractiveness of, the park, construction of which building was begun before December 31, 1962; and such improved property shall include so much of the land on which such building is situated (such land being in the same ownership as the building) as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the continued use and enjoyment of such building, together with any structures accessory to the same which may be situated on the lands

so designated. In every such case, the amount of land so designated shall be at least three acres in area, or all of such lesser acreage as may be held in the same ownership as such building. In making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of use in which the building and land have customarily been enjoyed.

(b) Within ninety days after a written request therefor is made to the Secretary by the owner of any commercial property, the Secretary shall furnish to such owner a certificate indicating whether, and under what conditions, if any, such commercial property is deemed to be "improved property" within the meaning of this Act. If the owner is not satisfied with the Secretary's determination, as evidenced by such certificate, then the owner may institute a proceeding in the Federal district court, within whose jurisdiction the property is situated, for the purpose of amending or setting aside such certificate.

SEC. 5. (a) Any property, or interest therein, acquired by the Secretary under this Act (other than by gift, transfer, or exchange) shall be acquired at not less than its fair market value.

(b) With respect to any property, or interest therein, which the Secretary is authorized under this Act to acquire by condemnation, no condemnation proceeding shall be instituted unless the Secretary shall have notified the owner of such property of his intention to acquire such property by condemnation. If within sixty days from such notice the owner of the property shall so request, the United States district court, within whose jurisdiction such property is situated, shall appoint three qualified persons who shall make an independent appraisal to determine the fair market value of such property and report such amount to the parties concerned and to the court. All costs of such appraisal shall be borne by the United States. Thereafter, if the owner and the Secretary are unable to agree on a purchase price for such property, the Secretary may institute proceedings for its condemnation.

SEC. 6. (a) As soon as funds are available the Secretary shall proceed expeditiously to acquire all property, other than improved property, which he is authorized by this Act to acquire.

(b) If, and at such time, as the owner of improved property may offer such property for sale to the United States, the Secretary shall give immediate and careful consideration to such offer and the Secretary shall purchase such property if offered for a price which does not exceed its fair market value. In the event the owner and the Secretary cannot agree as to the fair market value, then, if the owner so requests, the United States district court, within whose jurisdiction such property is located, shall appoint three qualified persons who shall make an independent appraisal to determine the fair market value of such property and report such amount to the parties concerned and to the court. All costs of such appraisal shall be borne by the property owner.

SEC. 7. The United States shall make payments to local subdivisions of State government (including school districts) in lieu of real property taxes upon property which was subject to local taxation before acquisition under authority of this Act. Such payments shall be equal to the amount of taxes, and shall be paid at such times, as would be required if title to such real property were held by a private citizen. Such payments in lieu of taxes shall not exceed the amount of taxes payable for debt retirement purposes which would have been assessed if such property had remained in the same condition as when acquired by the Secretary. This section shall not authorize payment by the

United States of any amount in lieu of taxes after any and all bonded indebtedness which may have been incurred by such local subdivision prior to the effective date of this Act shall have been paid in full.

Sec. 8. In administering the park the Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of the State of Michigan: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary, with the approval of the Michigan Department of Conservation, may designate zones and establish periods where and when no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. The Secretary may, after consultation with such department, issue such regulations, consistent with this section, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 9. (a) There is hereby established a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "commission").

(b) The commission shall be composed of ten members, each appointed for a term of four years, as follows:

(1) Two members to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Benzie County and two members to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Leelanau County;

(2) Four members to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Michigan, at least two of whom shall be members of the Michigan State Conservation Commission; and

(3) Two members to be appointed by the Secretary.

(c) The commission by majority vote shall designate one member to be chairman. Any vacancy in the commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall consult with the commission on all matters relating to the establishment, development, and operation of the park and the commission is authorized from time to time on its own initiative to submit to the Secretary such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

Sec. 10. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the property acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 555), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with laws of general application relating to the national park system as defined by the Act of August 8, 1903 (37 Stat. 496).

(b) In developing the park the Secretary shall locate public use areas in such places and in such manner so as not to diminish the value or enjoyment of privately owned improved property situated within the park area.

Sec. 11. The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park shall comprise those certain parcels or tracts of land and water situated in the counties of Leelanau and Benzie, State of Michigan, which are more particularly described as follows:

(1) Beginning at the point of intersection with the shore of Lake Michigan of the east line of section 20, township 28 north, range 14 west, forming the northeast corner of the D. H. Day State Park;

thence south along the east border of said State park one-half mile, more or less, to the point of intersection with the north right-of-way of State Highway M-109; thence west along the north right-of-way of said State highway one-half mile, more or

less, to the junction of said State highway with State Highway M-209; thence south along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-109 1 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of intersection with the south line of lot 1, section 29, township 29 north, range 14 west;

thence west along the south line of said lot 1 to the northeast corner of lot 1, section 31, township 29 north, range 14 west; thence west along the north border of said lot 1 to the northwest corner of said lot 1; thence south along the west border of said lot 1 and the west borders of lots 2 and 3 of said section 31 to the southwest corner of said lot 3; thence east along the south border of said lot 3 to the point of intersection of the west right-of-way of State Highway M-109; thence southeast along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-109 one-half mile, more or less, to the point of intersection with the north line of section 5, township 28 north, range 14 west;

thence south along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-109 2 miles, more or less, to its junction with State Highway M-22; thence southwest along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 one-half mile, more or less, to its point of intersection with the east-west quarter section line of section 17 of said township 28 north, range 14 west;

thence west along said east-west quarter section line of said section 17 and the east-west quarter section line of section 18, township 28 north, range 14 west, and the east-west quarter section line of section 13, township 28 north, range 15 west, to the shore of Lake Michigan;

thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the point of beginning; also

(2) Beginning at the point of intersection with the shore of Lake Michigan of the south line of lot 1 of section 25, township 28 north, range 15 west;

thence east along the south line of said lot 1 to its meeting point with the west line of section 30, township 28 north, range 14 west; thence north along the west line of said section 30 to the northwest corner of said section 30; thence east along the north line of said section 30 300 feet, more or less, to the point of intersection with the south right-of-way line of State Highway M-22; thence east along the south right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 1,500 feet, more or less, to the point at which State Highway M-22 turns southeast;

thence southeast along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 three-fourths of a mile, more or less, at which point State Highway M-22 meets the west line of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 30; thence southwest along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 to the point at which State Highway M-22 meets the north-south quarter section line of said section 30; thence south along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 500 feet, more or less, to the point of intersection with the south line of said section 30;

thence south along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 as said State highway passes along the north-south quarter section line of section 31, township 28 north, range 14 west, to the south line of said section 31 at which point the said State Highway M-22 intersects the Leelanau-Benzie County line into Benzie County;

thence south along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 as said highway passes along the north-south quarter section line of section 6, township 27 north, range 14 west, and along the north-south quarter section line of section 18, township 27 north, range 14 west, to the point of intersection of the said north-south quarter

section line with the south line of said section 18;

thence west along the north right-of-way of said State Highway M-22, as said State highway passes along the south line of said section 18, 1,320 feet, more or less, to the point at which State Highway M-22 turns southeast; thence along the west right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 1 mile, more or less, to the south line of section 24, township 27 north, range 15 west; thence west along the north right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 to the point of intersection with the west line of said section 24;

thence west along the north right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 2 miles, more or less, to the west line of section 27, township 27 north, range 15 west; thence southwest along the west right-of-way to said State Highway M-22 to the point of intersection with the north-south quarter section line of section 33, township 27 north, range 15 west, thence west along the north right-of-way of said State Highway M-22 1 1/2 miles more or less to the west line of section 32, township 27 north, range 15 west,

thence north along the west line of said section 32 to the southeast corner of section 30, township 27 north, range 15 west; thence west along the south line of said section 30 and the south line of section 25, township 27 north, range 16 west, to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence north along the west line of said section 25 one-half mile more or less to the point of intersection with the shore of Lake Michigan;

thence northeasterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the point of beginning; also

(3) North Manitou Island; also

(4) South Manitou Island.

Sec. 12. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area designated for inclusion in the park which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Park by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Sec. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

#### DID WE SELL OUT TO KHRUSHCHEV ON CUBA?

(Mr. DEROUNIAN (at the request of Mr. ASHBROOK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, we all recall that President Kennedy made a pledge to Khrushchev of "no invasion" of Cuba. Then Secretary Rusk stated that the "no invasion" pledge would not be honored. Now a very disturbing article by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, in the January 18 issue of the Long Island Daily Press, tells us that the President, himself, on New Year's Eve categorically stated that there would be no invasion of Cuba.

The American people have a right to know to what extent our interests have been sold down the river. Is this another Yalta?

The article follows:  
IT'S STILL A SECRET, BUT J.F.K.'S POLICY IS:  
NO CUBAN INVASION

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)  
WASHINGTON. That "no invasion of Cuba" offer President Kennedy made to Premier Khrushchev is in full effect.